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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 23 OCT 2006 HIGHEST RN 911100-17-9

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

```
                E TROPONIN I/CN 5
L1             95 S TROPONIN I ?/CN
                E TROPONIN 1/CN 5
L2              1 S E3
                E TROPONIN/CN 5
L3            350 S TROPONIN?/CN
L4            350 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
```

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:28:55 ON 24 OCT 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Oct 2006 VOL 145 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Oct 2006 (20061023/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L1             95 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TROPONIN I ?/CN
L2              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TROPONIN 1"/CN
```

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L3          350 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TROPONIN?/CN
L4          350 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR L2 OR L3
L5        27745 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR TROPONIN OR TN OR
                TN1 OR TNI
L6          817 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5(S)(MAMMAL? OR AVIAN OR
                BIRD OR EQUINE OR HORSE OR PORCINE OR HOG OR PIG OR PIGLET
                OR BOVINE OR COW OR CATTLE OR CABALLUS OR PRZEWALSK? OR
                SWINE OR WARTHOG OR SUIDAE OR PHACOCHOER? OR (BOS OR
                B)(W)(TAURUS OR INDICUS OR GRUNNIEN) OR YAK OR ZEBU)
L7           85 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6(S)(DETECT? OR DETERM?
                OR DET## OR SCREEN? OR ASSAY? OR IMMUNOASSAY?)
L8           18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND ANTIGEN##
L9           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND ANTIBOD?

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 13  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN:  10 Sep 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:740494  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:259695
TITLE:                    Compositions and methods for the specific
                          detection of mammalian muscle proteins
INVENTOR(S):              Muldoon, Mark Thomas; Onisk, Dale Vernon; Brown,
                          Michael Craig; Stave, James W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Strategic Diagnostics Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2004076684         A2    20040910    WO 2004-US6212           20040227
     WO 2004076684         A3    20041223
         W:  AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB,
             BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO,
             CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE,
             EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU,
             HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR,
             KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD,
             MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT,
             BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
             CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2004209309         A1    20041021    US 2004-789433           20040227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2003-450514P      P   20030227
```

AB Compns. and methods for detecting mammalian muscle proteins and for distinguishing between mammalian muscle proteins and avian muscle proteins in a sample, such as animal feed, are disclosed. The compns. are ligands, such as **antibodies** and polynucleotides; **antigens** for the production of ligands; and kits containing the ligands. The methods include assays that employ the ligands for the detection of mammalian muscle proteins. Preferably, the ligands bind with specificity to mammalian troponin I fast twitch or slow twitch skeletal muscle proteins.

IT **753038-58-3 753038-59-4 753038-60-7**
753038-61-8 753038-62-9 753038-63-0
753038-64-1 753038-65-2 753038-66-3

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence, **antibody** production by immunization with; specific **detection** of **mammalian** muscle proteins in feed)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:712788 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:214462
TITLE: Amperometric immunosensor based on mediator/**antigen** hybrid carbon electrode
AUTHOR(S): Ueda, Miho; Gu, Tingting; Hasebe, Yasushi; Kaneko, Hiroko; Suda, Yoshihisa; Yamada, Kunio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Material Science and Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Saitama Institute of Technology, Okabe, Saitama, 369-0293, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical Sensors (2004), 20(Suppl. B), 776-777
CODEN: KAGSEU
PUBLISHER: Denki Kagakkai Kagaku Sensa Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Amperometric immunosensor for **detecting** anti BSA **antibody** was fabricated using plastic formed carbon electrode (PFCE) on which an **antigen** (**bovine** serum albumin: BSA) and electron transfer mediator (thionine: **TN**) were coimmobilized. A mediation current of TN catalyzed by horseradish peroxidase (HRP; added in solution phase as a marker enzyme) was apparently inhibited after the formation of immuno-complex on the PFCE surface. The higher the concentration of the anti-BSA **antibody** on the PFCE surface, the higher the level of inhibition and hence the lower the response. Based on this inhibitory effect, sub μg/mg of anti-BSA **antibody** could be detected.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:837401 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:304154
TITLE: Sensitive immunochromatographic assay and kit using membrane strip solid phase apparatus and sample collection apparatus
INVENTOR(S): Fong, Whalley K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Response Biomedical Corporation, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003087822	A2	20031023	WO 2003-CA539	20030410
WO 2003087822	A3	20040205		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL,

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003199004	A1	20031023	US 2002-162138	20020603
CA 2480833	AA	20031023	CA 2003-2480833	20030410
AU 2003218584	A1	20031027	AU 2003-218584	20030410
EP 1493029	A2	20050105	EP 2003-711770	20030410
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005522698	T2	20050728	JP 2003-584715	20030410

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2002-120774	A2 20020410
	US 2002-162138	A2 20020603
	WO 2003-CA539	W 20030410

AB Methods for quant. measuring the amount of an analyte of interest in a fluid sample, and kits useful in the methods, are disclosed. The methods involve providing a solid phase apparatus comprising a membrane having an application point, a sample capture zone, and a control capture zone, where the sample capture region is between the contact region and the control capture zone; and providing a sample collection apparatus comprising a population of analyte binding particles or a population of analyte coated particles. In the assays, a fluid sample is introduced into the sample collection apparatus, and the resultant mixture is applied to the application point of the membrane. The fluid allows transport of components of the assay by capillary action to and through the sample capture zone and subsequently to and through the control capture zone. The amount of analyte in the fluid sample is related (e.g., either directly or inversely) to a corrected particle amount, which can be determined, for example, as a ratio of the amount of particles in the sample capture zone and the amount of particles in the control capture zone. Nitrocellulose membrane strips with specific capture **antibody** at the sample capture zone and internal control **antibody** in the control capture zone were assembled into test cartridges along with two pads: (a) an application pad at the proximal end that functions as a filter to sep. blood cells from whole blood samples, or a glass fiber pad to act as a sample holding pad for the anthrax test; and (b) a wicking pad at the distal end (beyond the **antibody** lines) of glass fiber to act as an absorbent pad to soak up fluid that travels through the membrane. Pipet tips with dried **antibody**-coated, dyed latex were used to mix and transfer sample and buffer to the sample well in the cartridge for anal. Troponin I and Bacillus anthracis spores were determined

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:799459 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:304732
TITLE:	Mucin-type O-glycosylation in helminth parasites from major taxonomic groups: evidence for widespread distribution of the Tn **antigen** (GalNAc-Ser/Thr) and identification of UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase activity
AUTHOR(S):	Casaravilla, Cecilia; Freire, Teresa; Malgor, Ramiro; Medeiros, Andrea; Osinaga, Eduardo; Carmona, Carlos
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Unidad de Biologia Parasitaria, Departamento de

Biologia Celular y Molecular, Facultad de Ciencias, Instituto de Higiene, Montevideo, CP11600, Urug.

SOURCE: Journal of Parasitology (2003), 89(4), 709-714
CODEN: JOPAA2; ISSN: 0022-3395

PUBLISHER: American Society of Parasitologists

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB This article focuses on the initiation pathway of mucin-type O-glycosylation in helminth parasites. The presence of the GalNAc-O-Ser/Thr structure, also known as **Tn antigen** , a truncated **determinant** related to aberrant glycosylation in **mammal** cells, and the activity of the UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetyl-galactosaminyltransferase (ppGaNTase), the enzyme responsible for its synthesis, were studied in species from major taxonomic groups. Tn reactivity was determined in exts. from Taenia hydatigena, Mesocestoides corti, Fasciola hepatica, Nippostrongylus brasiliensis, and Toxocara canis using the monoclonal **antibody** 83D4. The Tn determinant was revealed in all prepns., and multiple patterns of Tn-bearing glycoproteins were observed by immunoblotting. Addnl., the first evidence that helminth parasites express ppGaNTase activity was obtained. This enzyme was studied in exts. from Echinococcus granulosus, F. hepatica, and T. canis by measuring the incorporation of UDP-(3H)GalNAc to both deglycosylated ovine syalomucin (dOSM) and synthetic peptide sequences derived from tandem repeats of human mucins. Whereas significant levels of ppGaNTase activity were detected in all the exts. when dOSM was used as a multisite acceptor, it was only observed in F. hepatica and E. granulosus exts. when mucin-derived peptides were used, suggesting that T. canis ppGaNTase enzyme(s) may represent a member of the gene family with a more restricted specificity for worm O-glycosylation motifs. The widespread expression of Tn **antigen**, capable of evoking both humoral and cellular immunity, strongly suggests that simple mucin-type O-glycosylation does not constitute an aberrant phenomenon in helminth parasites.

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 24 Mar 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:226555 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:38095

TITLE: **Determination** of affinities and **antigenic** epitopes of **bovine** cardiac **troponin** I (cTnI) with monoclonal **antibodies** by surface plasmon resonance biosensor

AUTHOR(S): Liu, Xia; Wei, Jingyan; Song, Daqian; Zhang, Ziwei; Zhang, Hanqi; Luo, Guimin

CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun, 130023, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (2003), 314(2), 301-309
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A surface plasmon resonance (SPR) biosensor based on wavelength modulation was used for real-time **detection** of the interaction of three monoclonal **antibodies** and **antigens** of **bovine** cardiac **troponin** I (cTnI). In order to recognize **antigenic** epitopes of bovine cTnI, two exptl. modes were applied. In the first exptl. mode, three monoclonal **antibodies** were divided into three groups and three expts. were performed on biosensor surfaces prepared with protein A. In the second exptl. mode, **antigen** was immobilized on the biosensor surface

prepared by the amine-coupling method and three monoclonal **antibodies** were detected in turn. The results obtained by the two modes are consistent. In addition, the affinities of the monoclonal **antibodies** for the **antigen** were also determined by the association rate and the disassocn. rate in real-time. These results validate the biosensor technol. and illustrate how biosensors based on wavelength modulation can be used to study the interaction of monoclonal **antibodies** and **antigens** in real time.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Dec 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:1590 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:262022
TITLE: Porcine troponin I: a thermostable species marker protein
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Fur-Chi; Hsieh, Y-H. Peggy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Nutrition and Food Science, Auburn University, Auburn, AL, 36849-5606, USA
SOURCE: Meat Science (2002), 61(1), 55-60
CODEN: MESCDN; ISSN: 0309-1740
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In this study, we confirmed our previous hypothesis that the 24 kD thermostable skeletal muscle protein (TSMP) recognized by a panel of porcine-specific monoclonal **antibodies** (MAbs) is skeletal troponin I (sTnI). The TSMP and sTnI purified from porcine muscle have identical electrophoretic mobilities, isoelec. characteristics, and specific antigenicities. The heterogeneity of sTnI between porcine and other species, and between porcine sTnI and other troponin subunits or cardiac isoforms can be immunol. differentiated by the MAbs. Heat treatment of sTnI up to 126 °C for 120 min did not diminish its solubility and antigenicity. The **antigenic** specificity and thermal stability of sTnI indicate its potential as a thermostable species marker for the identification of the origin of meats in severely heated products.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:146445 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:321066
TITLE: Analytical tools for rapid, sensitive, quantitative identification of potential meat quality markers
AUTHOR(S): Voelter, W.; Stoeva, S.; Echner, H.; Beck, A.; Schutz, J.; Lehmann, R.; Haring, H. U.; Schleicher, E.; Mullen, A. M.; Casserly, U.; Troy, D. J.; Tsitsilonis, O. E.; Lymberi, P.; Baxevanis, C. N.; Papamichail, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abteilung fur Physikalische Biochemie des Physiologisch-chemischen Instituts der Universitat, Tubingen, Germany
SOURCE: Journal fuer Praktische Chemie (Weinheim, Germany) (2000), 342(2), 179-191
CODEN: JPCHF4; ISSN: 1436-9966
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH

are of lower avidity than the equine antitoxin standard **Antibodies** of low avidity bind **antigen** less well at low reactant concns. Therefore, to obtain similar ests. of diphtheria antitoxin in the Vero cell method and in vivo TN test, the use of a toxin dose for the Vero cell method similar to that for the in vivo TN test is suggested. Another alternative, in which any dose of toxin may be used for the Vero cell method, is the use of a reference guinea pig serum (calibrated in IU/mL by the in vivo TN test at L+/1 level of toxin) that has similar avidity or similar immunization status as the test sera (i.e. 4 wk serum). IgG **antibodies** to tetanus toxin in guinea **pig** sera were found early in the course of immunization when tetanus antitoxin could not be **detected** by **TN** test. Tetanus toxin IgG **antibody** levels of guinea pig sera calculated in IU/mL against an ELISA guinea pig reference serum (calibrated in IU/mL by TN test) depended upon the immunization status of the animals. To obtain similar ests. of tetanus **antibodies** in IU/mL by TN and ELISA, the ELISA reference guinea pig serum should have similar immunization status (and presumably similar avidity) as the test serum (i.e. six week serum). We propose that the Vero cell method and ELISA deserve further evaluation to determine whether they can replace in vivo TN tests for titration of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins in the US potency test.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 13 Jun 1995
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:605699 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:29043
TITLE: Synthetic peptide standard for immunoassays
INVENTOR(S): Seidel, Christoph; Bialk, Peter; van der Eltz, Herbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Mannheim G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 650053	A1	19950426	EP 1994-116387		19941017
EP 650053	B1	20011212			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, LI, NL, SE					
DE 4420742	A1	19950427	DE 1994-4420742		19940615
AT 210827	E	20011215	AT 1994-116387		19941017
ES 2169730	T3	20020716	ES 1994-116387		19941017
JP 07191024	A2	19950728	JP 1994-255805		19941020
JP 2575296	B2	19970122			
US 5846738	A	19981208	US 1996-762695		19961212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1993-4335798	A	19931020
			DE 1994-4417735	A	19940520
			DE 1994-4420742	A	19940615
			US 1994-325589	B1	19941019

AB Stable, economical stds. for determination of human proteins by immunoassay consist of ≥2 binding sites which attach to the analyte-specific binding region of the receptor, conjugated to a soluble carrier. This conjugate may be of synthetic or recombinant origin, shows high affinity for the receptor, and is present in aqueous solution at a precisely known concentration Thus,

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Myofibrillar exts. from **bovine** Musculus longissimus dorsi (MLD) were subjected to SDS-PAGE, electroblotted and fragments of the 30kDa band **determined** by internal and N-terminal Edman sequencing, giving unequivocal proof, **troponin**-T (TNT) to be the origin of this band. Based on the N-terminal primary sequence of the 30kDa band, a peptide with high **antigenic** sites was synthesized, conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH), **antibodies** were generated and an ELISA (ELISA) was developed for the determination of TNT concns. in meat samples. For routine detns. of meat quality markers it seems more convenient to analyze soluble meat exts., produced by trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or HCl treatment. In the supernatants of TCA-treated MLDs, prominent peptide fragments from glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and TNT(16-31) could be separated by HPLC and identified by Edman degradation Both fragments were found to increase with ageing and might become useful indicators of meat quality. After HPLC separation and structure elucidation of MLD HCl exts., fructose-biphosphate aldolase, creatine kinase, glyceraldehyde-3- phosphate dehydrogenase and myoglobin could be identified, further potential candidates to correlate their quant. appearance with meat quality. These peptides and proteins, found in soluble meat exts., can be analyzed in an automatic, rapid, convenient way either by immunoassay methods, capillary electrophoresis or HPLC, for sure preferable compared to the tedious, inconvenient, time-consuming method of SDS-PAGE, also not suitable for automation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Jul 1996
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:389216 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:55672
TITLE: Use of in vitro Vero cell assay and ELISA in the United States potency test of vaccines containing adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus toxoids
AUTHOR(S): Gupta, R.K.; Siber, G.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Massachusetts Public Health Biologic Laboratories, Boston, MA, USA
SOURCE: Developments in Biological Standardization (1996), 86(Replacement, Reduction and Refinement of Animal Experiments in the Development and Control of Biological Products), 207-215
CODEN: DVBSA3; ISSN: 0301-5149
PUBLISHER: Karger
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Current United States (US) regulations for potency testing of vaccines containing adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus toxoids require in vivo toxin neutralization (TN) tests on the pooled sera of immunized guinea pigs. To reduce the number of animals required for testing, two in vitro tests have been evaluated, the Vero cell assay for diphtheria antitoxin and ELISA for IgG **antibody** to tetanus toxin; these have been correlated with in vivo TN tests. In the Vero cell method, diphtheria antitoxin titers of the guinea pig sera, obtained four weeks after immunization as per US potency requirements, were markedly dependent on the toxin dose level used in the assay. A toxin dose level termed the Lcd/1 dose (limit of cytopathic dose at 1 IU/mL) for Vero cells gave comparable ests. of antitoxin activity to the in vivo TN test performed at L+/1 dose of toxin. When lower dose levels of toxin were used in the Vero cells (Lcd/10 to Lcd/1000), diphtheria antitoxin levels in four weeks guinea pig sera were two to 11.7 times lower than with the Lcd/1 dose level. The most likely reason for these differences is that guinea pig sera at 4 wk

Cys-β-Ala-β-Ala-Ala-Glu-Gln- Gln-Arg-Ile-Arg-Asn-Glu-Arg-Glu-Lys-Glu-Arg-NH2 and Cys-ε-aminocaproyl-Ser-Leu-Lys-Asp-Arg-Ile-Glu-Lys-Arg-Arg-Ala- Glu-NH2 were conjugated with maleimidohexanoyl-activated **bovine** serum albumin for use as a standard in an **immunoassay** for **troponin** T.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1993
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:76553 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:76553
TITLE: Isolation of human cardiac troponin T and localization of epitopes recognized by monoclonal **antibodies** to cardiac troponin T
AUTHOR(S): Katrukha, A. G.; Bogatcheva, N. V.; Gusev, N. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Biol., M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ., Moscow, 119899, Russia
SOURCE: FEBS Letters (1993), 315(1), 25-8
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Human cardiac troponin T has been isolated and its properties compared with those of rabbit skeletal and bovine cardiac troponin T. Seven monoclonal **antibodies** to troponin T have been obtained. Two **antibodies** cross-reacted with both cardiac and skeletal troponin T and recognized epitopes located between residues 98-177 of bovine cardiac troponin T. Five other **antibodies** were specific for cardiac **troponin** T and recognized **antigenic determinants** located between residues 180-258 of **bovine** cardiac **troponin** T. Localization of **antigenic** determinants in the central part of troponin T seems to be due to the high hydrophilicity and flexibility of this part of the mol. The monoclonal **antibodies** thus obtained may be used for diagnosing various types of human heart diseases.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1990
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:115244 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:115244
TITLE: Enzyme linked immuno assay of cardiac troponin T for the detection of acute myocardial infarction in patients
AUTHOR(S): Katus, Hugo A.; Remppis, Andrew; Looser, Siegfried; Hallermeier, Klaus; Scheffold, Thomas; Kuebler, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, 6900, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology (1989), 21(12), 1349-53
CODEN: JMCDAY; ISSN: 0022-2828
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB For the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in patients circulating constituents of the contractile apparatus may be measured instead of cytosolic cardiac enzymes. The potential advantages of the use of myofibrillar cardiac proteins as marker proteins for AMI results from their expression as cardio-specific isoforms, their high intracellular concentration, and their continuous release from infarcting myocardium. While analyzing the specificity of polyclonal goat anti-human cardiac myosin light chains antisera a cardio-specific **antibody** fraction was identified which is directed against cardiac troponin T contaminations of the myosin light chains **antigen.** Using this **antibody** fraction a standardized enzyme immunoassay for circulating troponin T was developed to detect AMI in patients. In this assay troponin T

is bound on different epitopes by affinity purified goat anti-cardiac troponin T **antibodies** immobilized on polyvinyl chloride test tubes as well as horseradish peroxidase labeled monoclonal anti-troponin T **antibody** in liquid phase. The **assay** procedure can be completed semiautomatically in 90 min with a **detection** limit of the **assay** of 0.5 ng/mL human or **bovine** cardiac **troponin** T. There is 1% cross-reactivity with skeletal troponin T. In 26 healthy volunteers no cardiac troponin T was detectable in serum of 25 persons, while in 1 further volunteer 1 ng/mL troponin T was found. In the sera of all 50 patients with transmural AMI troponin T was elevated ranging from 7.2 to 110 ng/mL. In the mean troponin T remained elevated from 3-300 h after onset of ischemic pain showing a biphasic serum concentration curve. Apparently, the diagnosis of AMI can be established by cardiac troponin T measurements. The cardio-specificity of the troponin T mol. and its prolonged elevation in serum indicate a high diagnostic efficacy of troponin T detns. in AMI.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 27 Nov 1987
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:593287 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:193287
TITLE: Troponin-T and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase share a common **antigenic** determinant
AUTHOR(S): Sanders, Clive; Stewart, Donald I. H.; Smillie, Lawrence B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2H7, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Muscle Research and Cell Motility (1987), 8(2), 118-24
CODEN: JMRMD3; ISSN: 0142-4319
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Studies with monoclonal and polyclonal and monoclonal **antibodies** to **troponin**-T showed a common **antigenic determinant** shared by this protein and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (I) from several sources, including **bovine** aorta and **equine** platelets. The cross-reactivity between troponin-T and I was due to a weak homol. in amino acids sequences in 1 region of each of the 2 proteins and limited similarity in other regions.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Oct 1987
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:529883 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:129883
TITLE: Properties of a monoclonal **antibody** directed to the calmodulin-binding domain of rabbit skeletal muscle myosin light chain kinase
AUTHOR(S): Nunnally, Mary H.; Blumenthal, Donald K.; Krebs, Edwin G.; Stull, James T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Texas, Dallas, TX, 75235-9040, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1987), 26(18), 5885-90
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A synthetic peptide representing rabbit skeletal muscle myosin light-chain kinase (I) calmodulin-binding domain was used as an **antigen** to produce a monoclonal **antibody**. The **antibody** (designated MAb RSkCBP1, of the IgM class) reacted with similar affinity (dissociation constant = .apprx.20 nM) by competitive ELISA with the **antigen** peptide and intact I. MAb RSkCBP1

inhibited rabbit skeletal muscle I competitively with respect to calmodulin (Ki = 20 nM). The **antibody** also inhibited I activity in exts. of skeletal muscle from several mammalian species (rabbit, sheep, and bovine) and an avian species (chicken). The concentration of MAb RSkCBP1 required for 50% inhibition of I activity was similar for the mammalian species (80 nM) but was significantly higher for the avian species (1.2 μM). A competitive ELISA protocol was used to analyze weak cross-reactivity to other calmodulin-binding peptides and proteins. This **assay** demonstrated no cross-reactivity with the venom peptides, melittin or mastoparan, smooth muscle I from **hog** carotid, **bovine** trachea, or chicken gizzard, **bovine** brain calmodulin-dependent calcineurin, or rabbit skeletal muscle **troponin** I. These data supported the contention that the synthetic peptide used as the **antigen** represents the calmodulin-binding domain of rabbit skeletal muscle I and that the calmodulin-binding domains of different calmodulin-regulated proteins may have distinct primary and/or higher order structures.

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L10 62 S L9
L11 47 DUP REM L10 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-549629 [56] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-171760 [56]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-440842 [56]
TITLE: New 53Kd form of Factor XIIa, useful for diagnosing, monitoring, or treating, e.g. acute and chronic

inflammation, diabetes, allergy, disseminated intravascular blood coagulation, or oncological diseases

DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: PRITCHARD D J
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AXIS-N) AXIS SHIELD DIAGNOSTICS LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 111

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2006075142	A2	20060720	(200656)*	EN	83	[14]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2006075142	A2	WO 2006-GB72	20060110

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2005-487 20050111
AN 2006-549629 [56] WPIDS
AB WO 2006075142 A2 UPAB: 20060901
NOVELTY - A 53Kd form of Factor XIIa, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes the peptide of the 53Kd form of Factor XIIa;
(2) a monoclonal or polyclonal **antibody** that binds to one or more epitopes of a 53Kd form of Factor XIIa, or an epitope-binding fragment or derivative of the **antibody**, where the **antibody** has a corrected cross reactivity with one or both of Factor alphaXIIa and Factor betaXIIa of 10% or less; (3) a hybridoma cell line that produces the monoclonal **antibody**;
(4) a method of producing the monoclonal **antibody**; (5) a method of producing a polyclonal **antibody**; (6) a method of producing a hybridoma cell line; (7) a method of carrying out an **immunoassay** for an **antigen** in a sample of a fluid;
(8) a method of **detecting** and/or **determining** a 53Kd form of Factor XIIa in a sample; (9) a method for diagnosing, monitoring, or predicting the susceptibility to, progress of, or outcome of a disease or disorder, or of treatment of the disease or disorder in a subject having or suspected of having the disease or disorder; (10) a method comprising carrying out a series of **assays** for 53Kd Factor XIIa on samples obtained from subjects having a disease or disorder or treatment for a disease or disorder, and selecting an **assay** that provides information on 53Kd Factor XIIa levels that is relevant to the disease or disorder or the treatment;
(11) a method for providing an **assay** for 53Kd Factor XIIa for providing information relevant for diagnosing, monitoring, or predicting the susceptibility to, progress of, or outcome of a disease or disorder, or of treatment of the disease or disorder in a subject having or suspected of having the disease or disorder; (12) a database comprising the results obtained from the method above;
(13) a method comprising **detecting** or **determining** 53Kd Factor XIIa in preference to other molecular weight forms of Factor XIIa in a sample from a subject, where the sample is urine; and
(14) a method for diagnosing or monitoring a disease or disorder, or monitoring treatment of the disease or disorder. ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Vasotropic; Immunosuppressive; Vulnerary; Convulsant; Antibacterial; Antidiabetic; Antiallergic; Anticoagulant; Thrombolytic; Cytostatic; Cardiovascular-Gen.; Cardiant; Antiangiogenic; Anti-Abortive. No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The 53Kd form of Factor XIIa is useful for diagnosing, monitoring, or treating diseases and disorders, including acute and chronic inflammation, shock of different etiologies, diabetes, allergy, thrombo-hemorrhagic disorders including disseminated intravascular blood coagulation and thromboembolism, thrombosis and stenosis, oncological diseases, cardiovascular conditions, e.g. myocardial infarction, angina, acute coronary syndrome, angiogenesis, sepsis, and spontaneous abortion.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-353829 [36] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-115713 [36]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-300294 [36]
TITLE: New composition comprising hydroxy apatite, and bound calcium binding protein and/or its fragment, useful for diagnosing, prognosing, and assessing gastrointestinal, neurological, and dermatological diseases
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: AHO K M; CIFTCIOGLU N; KAJANDER E O
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NANO-N) NANOBAC LIFE SCI
COUNTRY COUNT: 111

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2006052924	A2	20060518	(200636)*	EN	44[7]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2006052924	A2	WO 2005-US40358	20051108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-625572P 20041108
AN 2006-353829 [36] WPIDS
AB WO 2006052924 A2 UPAB: 20060607
NOVELTY - A composition comprising at least one hydroxy apatite (HA) and at least one bound calcium binding protein and/or its fragment (CaBP), where the at least one HA and at least one bound calcium binding protein and/or its fragment comprise a CaBP-HA complex, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a method for **detecting antibodies** to calcium binding proteins that have undergone at least one conformational change in response to being bound to calcium phosphate hydroxy apatite particles in a biological sample from a **mammal** ;
(2) a composition or comprising at least one HA, lipopolysaccharide binding protein (LPSBP) and at least one CaBP, where the at least one HA, LPSBP or CaBP comprise a HA-LPSBP-CaBP complex;
(3) a process for using a composition comprising at least one HA and CaBP for **detecting** anti-CaBP-HA **antibodies** in a **mammal**;
(4) an enzyme linked immunosorbent **assay** (ELISA) kit to **detect** anti-CaBP-HA **antibodies** in a biological sample, the kit comprising: a solid support coated with clear CaBP-HA **antigens**; a biological sample from a **mammal**; a second **antibody** linked to a reporter molecule reactive with anti-CaBP-HA **antibodies**; a colorimetric agent; and a standard;
(5) a method for identifying anti-CaBP-HA **antibodies** in a sample;
(6) a particle that behaves as an infective agent in a **mammalian** host by the formation of endotoxin-containing particle comprising hydroxy apatite,

lipopolysaccharide-binding proteins, and CaBPs ('HA-LPSBP-CaBP'); (7) a method for creating CaBP-HA complexes by incubating hydroxy apatite with human or **bovine** serum or purified prothrombin or its fragments for the **detection** of anti-serum or anti-prothrombin **antibodies**;
(8) a method for **detecting** covalently modified neoepitopes in sera or purified proteins in association with hydroxy apatite;
(9) a method for **screening** of blood and tissue donors for presence of **antibodies** against CaBP-HA complexes which could be potentially harmful for the recipient; (10) a method of **detecting** anti-CaBP-HA **antibodies** for a pooling donors and purifying **antibodies** for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes; (11) a method for enrichment of B- and T-lymphocytes recognizing CaBP-HA complexes by exposing blood samples to the complex surfaces and isolating cells bound to surfaces due to their **antibodies** or T-cell receptors specifically recognizing the complexes;
(12) a method for immunizing or immunomodulating humans or animals with CaBP-HA complexes to elicit blocking and therapeutic immunological responses;
(13) a method for passive protecting of humans or animals exposed to infectious CaBP-HA complexes using anti-CaBP-HA complex **antibodies**; and
(14) a method for vaccination against infectious CNPs using non-infectious forms of CaBP-HA complexes. ACTIVITY - Antiarteriosclerotic; Cardiant; Vasotropic; Cerebroprotective; Cardiovascular-Gen; Thrombolytic; Muscular-Gen; Immunomodulator; Litholytic; Nephrotropic; Hepatotropic; Antiinflammatory; Gastrointestinal-Gen; Antiulcer; Immunosuppressive; Dermatological; Hemostatic; Antianemic; Neuroprotective; Anticonvulsant; Nootropic; Antimigraine; Antithyroid; Antidiabetic; Endocrine-Gen; Ophthalmological; Auditory; Cytostatic; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Osteopathic; Antipruritic; Metabolic; Respiratory-Gen. No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Immunotherapy.
USE - The compositions are useful for **detecting** anti-CaBP-HA **antibodies** in a **mammal**. The compositions and methods are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and assessment of at least one disease associated with pathological calcification, e. g. Arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, coronary artery disease, chronic heart failure, valve calcifications, arterial aneurysms, calcific aortic stenosis, transient cerebral ischemia, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, vascular thrombosis, dental plaque, gum disease (dental pulp stones), salivary gland stones, chronic infection syndromes such as chronic fatigue syndrome, kidney and bladder stones, gall stones, pancreas and bowel diseases (such as pancreatic duct stones, Crohn's disease, colitis ulcerosa), liver diseases (such as liver cirrhosis, liver cysts), testicular microliths, chronic calculous prostatitis, prostate calcification, calcification in hemodialysis patients, malacoplakia, autoimmune diseases, lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, dermatomyositis, antiphospholipid syndrome, arteritis nodosa, thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, myelitis, livedo reticularis, chorea, migraine, juvenile dermatomyositis, Grave's disease, hypothyroidism, Type 1 diabetes mellitus, Addison's disease, hypopituitarism, placental and fetal disorders, polycystic kidney disease, glomerulopathies, eye diseases (such as corneal calcifications, cataracts, macular degeneration and retinal vasculature-derived processes and other retinal degenerations, retinal nerve degeneration, retinitis, and iritis), ear diseases (such as otosclerosis, degeneration of otoliths and symptoms from the vestibular organ and inner ear (vertigo and tinnitus)), thyroglossal cysts, thyroid cysts, ovarian cysts, cancer (such as meningiomas, breast cancer, prostate cancer, thyroid cancer, serous ovarian adenocarcinoma), skin diseases (such as calcinosis cutis, calciphylaxis, psoriasis, eczema, lichen ruber planus), rheumatoid arthritis, calcific tenditis, osteoarthritis, fibromyalgia, bone spurs, diffuse interstitial skeletal hyperostosis, intracranial calcifications (such as degenerative disease processes and dementia), erythrocyte-related diseases involving anemia, intraerythrocytic nanobacterial infection and splenic calcifications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchiolitis, bronchial stones,

neuropathy, calcification and encrustations of implants, mixed calcified biofilms, and myelodegenerative disorders (such as multiple sclerosis, Lou Gehrig's and Alzheimer's disease) and Parkinson's disease (all claimed).

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-564512 [57] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-170669 [57]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-462587 [57]
TITLE: Treating/preventing pathologic cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure, by identifying patient having or at risk of developing pathological cardiac hypertrophy/heart failure and administering inhibitor of Protein Kinase N to patient
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; P14
INVENTOR: HARRISON B; HELMKE S; MCKINSEY T A; OLSON E; RYBKIN I; OLSON E N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MYOG-N) MYOGEN INC; (COLS-C) UNIV COLORADO; (TEXA-C) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM; (HARR-I) HARRISON B; (HELM-I) HELMKE S; (MCKI-I) MCKINSEY T A; (OLSO-I) OLSON E N; (RYBK-I) RYBKIN I
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005074941	A1	20050818	(200557)*	EN	102	[6]
US 20050283841	A1	20051222	(200603)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005074941	A1	WO 2005-US2808	20050202
US 20050283841	A1 Provisional	US 2004-541024P	20040202
US 20050283841	A1	US 2005-49630	20050202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-541024P 20040202
US 2005-49630 20050202
AN 2005-564512 [57] WPIDS
AB WO 2005074941 A1 UPAB: 20051223
NOVELTY - Treating or preventing (M1) pathologic cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure, involves identifying a patient having or at risk of developing pathological cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure, and administering to patient an inhibitor of protein kinase N (PRK).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) assessing (M2) an inhibitor of PRK for efficacy in treating cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure, involves providing an inhibitor of PRK, treating a cell with the inhibitor of PRK, and measuring the expression of one or more cardiac hypertrophy parameters, where a change in one or more cardiac hypertrophy parameters, as compared to one or more cardiac hypertrophy parameters in a cell not treated with the inhibitor of PRK, identifies the inhibitor of PRK as an inhibitor of cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure; (2) identifying (M3) an inhibitor of cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure, involves providing a PRK, contacting the PRK with a candidate inhibitor substance, and measuring the kinase activity of PRK, where a decrease in the kinase activity of the PRK identifies the candidate inhibitor substance as an inhibitor of cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure; and
(3) a transgenic, non-human **mammal** (I), where the cells of the animal:

(a) comprise a PRK gene under the control of heterologous promoter active in eukaryotic cells; or (b) lack one or both native PRK alleles. ACTIVITY - Cardiant.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitor of PRK (claimed).
USE - (M1) is useful for treating or preventing pathologic cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure. (M2) is useful for assessing an inhibitor of PRK for efficacy in treating cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure. (M3) is useful for identifying an inhibitor of cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure (claimed). (M1) is useful for **screening** therapeutics for the treatment of cardiac hypertrophy and heart failure.
ADVANTAGE - (M1) improves one or more symptoms of pathologic cardiac hypertrophy or heart failure. The improved symptoms are increased exercise capacity, increased cardiac ejection volume, decreased left ventricular end diastolic pressure, decreased pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, increased cardiac output, or cardiac index, lowered pulmonary artery pressures, decreased left ventricular end systolic and diastolic dimensions, decreased left and right ventricular wall stress, decreased wall tension, increased quality of life, and decreased disease related morbidity or mortality. (M1) increases exercise tolerance, reduces hospitalizations (claimed). (M1) is also cost-effective.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-458560 [46] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-389550; 2004-226302
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-139392 [46]
TITLE: New clustered multi-**antigenic** construct (with an immunogenic carrier) useful to treat cancer and to prevent the recurrence of cancer (solid tumor)
DERWENT CLASS: B04
INVENTOR: DANISHEFSKY S J; KEDING S J
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SLOK-C) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005056572	A2	20050623	(200546)*	EN	226	[34]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005056572	A2	WO 2004-US40253	20041201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-728041 20031203
AN 2005-458560 [46] WPIDS
CR 2001-389550; 2004-226302
AB WO 2005056572 A2 UPAB: 20051223
NOVELTY - Clustered multi-**antigenic** construct (I) is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Clustered multi-**antigenic** construct of formula (I) is new.
q = 0-1;
s = 1-20;
t = 1-6;
R-X1 = H alkyl, acyl, (hetero)aryl, -alkyl(aryl), -alkyl(heteroaryl), N protecting group, amino acid or protected amino acid;

R = H or immunogenic carrier; spacer = optionally substituted aliphatic, heteroaliphatic, (hetero)aryl or peptidic moiety;
linker = a free carboxylic acid, -O-, (carboxamido)alkyl carboxamide, MBS, primary carboxamide, mono- or dialkyl carboxamide, mono- or diarylcarboxamide, (carboxy)alkyl carboxamide, (alkoxycarbonyl)alkyl-carboxamide, (carboxy)arylalkylcarboxamide, (alkoxycarbonyl)alkylcarboxamide, oligoester fragment comprising from 2-20 hydroxy acyl residues, peptidic fragment comprising from 2-20 amino acyl residues or alkyl or aryl carboxylic ester; L1 = optionally substituted aliphatic or heteroaliphatic moiety;
A = carbohydrate **determinant** of formula (III); a-i, x, y, z = 0-3;
R0 = H, alkyl, acyl, arylalkyl or aryl; R1-R9 = H, OH, OR-i, NHR-i, NHCOR-i, F, CH2OH, CH2OR-i, optionally substituted alkyl, (mono-, di- or tri)hydroxyalkyl, (mono-, di- or tri)acyloxyalkyl, arylalkyl or aryl; R-i = H, CHO, COOR-ii or optionally substituted alkyl, acyl, arylalkyl or aryl or saccharide moiety of formula (IV); Y, Z = NH or O;
k, l, r, s, t, u, v, w = 0-2; R0 = H, alkyl, acyl, arylalkyl or aryl; R10-R15 = H, OH, OR-iii, NHR-iii, NHCOR-iii, F, CH2OH, CH2OR-iii, optionally substituted alkyl, (mono-, di- or tri)hydroxyalkyl, (mono-, di- or tri)acyloxyalkyl, arylalkyl or aryl; R16 = H, COOH, COOR-ii, CONHR-ii, optionally substituted alkyl or aryl;
R-iii = H, CHO, COOR-iv or optionally substituted alkyl, acyl, arylalkyl or aryl; and
R-ii, R-iv = H or optionally substituted alkyl, arylalkyl or aryl.
Provided that the x, y, z bracketed structures represent furanose or pyranose moieties and the sum of b and c is 1-2, the sum of d and f is 1-2 and the sum of g and i is 1-2 and with the proviso that x, y and z are not simultaneously 0; when v and w bracketed structures represent furanose or pyranose moieties and the sum of l then k is 1-2 and the sum of s and u is 1-2 and. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) preparation of (I);
(2) a pharmaceutical composition (II) comprising a carrier, an immunogenic carrier and (I); and
(3) inducing **antibodies** (capable of specifically binding with tumor cells) comprising administration of (I) in a subject.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.
USE - (I) and an immunogenic carrier are useful to treat cancer and to prevent the recurrence of cancer (solid tumor) (claimed).

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-444149 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-135988 [45]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-360933 [45]
TITLE: Stable liquid reference solution for **assays** for **detecting** presence or amount of cardiac marker(s) in sample, has reference polypeptide, control, and stabilizing solution with amino acid(s) having basic side chain and stabilizing protein
DERWENT CLASS: B04; S03
INVENTOR: CHAN S P; TODTLEBEN J C; CHAN S; TODTLEBEN J
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BECI-C) BECKMAN COULTER INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050136542	A1	20050623	(200545)*	EN	6[0]	
WO 2005066604	A1	20050721	(200548)	EN		

EP 1695060 A1 20060830 (200657) EN

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050136542 A1		US 2003-741403	20031219
WO 2005066604 A1		WO 2004-US40129	20041201
EP 1695060 A1		EP 2004-812603	20041201
EP 1695060 A1		WO 2004-US40129	20041201

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
EP 1695060	A1	Based on	WO 2005066604	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-741403 20031219
AN 2005-444149 [45] WPIDS
AB US 20050136542 A1 UPAB: 20051222
NOVELTY - A stable liquid reference solution for **assays** for **detecting** presence or amount of a cardiac marker(s) present in a sample, comprises a reference polypeptide; a control comprising a measurable quantity of a reference polypeptide for each cardiac marker being **detected**; and a stabilizing solution comprising amino acid(s) having a basic side chain and a stabilizing protein.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A stable liquid reference solution for **assays** for **detecting** presence or amount of a cardiac marker(s) present in a sample, comprises a reference polypeptide; a control comprising a measurable quantity of a reference polypeptide for each cardiac marker being **detected**; and a stabilizing solution comprising amino acid(s) having a basic side chain and a stabilizing protein. The reference polypeptide comprises a native **troponin** I; native **troponin** I-C complex; native **troponin** I-T-C complex; synthetic and recombinant **troponin** I-T-C complex; or native, synthetic and recombinant B-type natriuretic peptide. The cardiac marker(s) comprises **troponin** I or B-type natriuretic peptide. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) a stable liquid control for **assays** for **detecting** the presence or amount of different polypeptide analytes present in a sample, where at least one polypeptide analyte comprises **troponin** I or B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), the control comprising reference polypeptides, so that one reference polypeptide is included for each polypeptide analyte being **detected**; and a stabilizing solution comprising amino acid(s) comprising arginine, lysine, or histidine, and a stabilizing protein; (2) a stable liquid reference solution for **immunoassays** for **detecting** the presence or amount of a B-type natriuretic peptide in a sample comprising a measurable amount of the B-type natriuretic peptide, and a stabilizing solution as above with a stabilizing protein comprising **bovine** serum albumin or human albumin, a chelating agent and a buffered media; (3) a method for increasing storage stability of a liquid reference solution for **assays** for **detecting** the presence or amount of a cardiac marker in a sample, comprising incorporating into a buffered media a reference polypeptide for the cardiac marker being **detected** comprising native **troponin** or B-type natriuretic peptide; adding amino acid(s) as above to the buffered media, and adding a stabilizing protein; (4) a method of assuring the quality of an **immunoassay** test to **detect** the presence or amount of a cardiac marker, comprising using a reference solution that comprises a reference polypeptide comprising native **troponin** or B-type natriuretic peptide, and a stabilizing solution as above with the stabilizing protein as an unknown sample with the **immunoassay** test; and (5) an **immunoassay** kit comprising a first **antibody** that binds to one epitopic site of a cardiac marker as above and a second **antibody** that binds to a different epitopic site of the cardiac marker, where at least one of the **antibodies** is labeled and further comprising

a set of stable liquid calibrators, with each calibrator comprising a known quantity of a reference comprising native **troponin** I, native **troponin** I-C complex, native **troponin** I-T-C complex, synthetic and recombinant **troponin** I-T-C complex, native, or synthetic and recombinant B-type natriuretic peptide, and a stabilizing solution as above.
USE - For **assays** for **detecting** presence or amount of a cardiac marker(s) present in a sample (claimed) useful in testing and confirming the accuracy and reliability of a diagnostic **assay** test and/or an instrument system.
ADVANTAGE - The inventive stable liquid reference solution remains stable in refrigerated temperatures (2-10 degrees C) over a period of days so that clinical sites can readily perform **assays** and quickly diagnose and assess coronary health and other disease states. It is also stable in the liquid form for at least 7 days at room temperature or at 37degreesC and as long as about 9 weeks at 4 degrees C.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-261646 [27] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-082755 [27]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-214845 [27]
TITLE: Evaluating biological samples containing cell types bearing cellular targets and soluble analytes, by adding sample with soluble ligand that binds to cellulose target and solid phase capture medium and simultaneously analyzing sample
DERWENT CLASS: B04; C07; D13; D15; D16; S03
INVENTOR: HASHIMOTO W; MAPLES J A; MILLS R A; QUINTANA J A; SCIBELLI P M; MAPLES J; MILLS R; QUINTANA J; SCIBELLI P
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BECI-C) BECKMAN COULTER INC; (MAPL-I) MAPLES J A; (MILL-I) MILLS R A; (QUIN-I) QUINTANA J A; (SCIB-I) SCIBELLI P M; (HASH-I) HASHIMOTO W
COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050069958	A1	20050331	(200527)*	EN	20[3]	
WO 2005036123	A2	20050421	(200527)	EN		
US 20060024744	A1	20060202	(200610)#	EN		
EP 1664719	A2	20060607	(200638)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050069958	A1	US 2003-672477	20030926
WO 2005036123	A2	WO 2004-US24235	20040728
US 20060024744	A1	WO 2004-US24235	20040728
US 20060024744	A1	US 2005-515073	20050510
EP 1664719	A2	EP 2004-779332	20040728
EP 1664719	A2	WO 2004-US24235	20040728

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
EP 1664719	A2	Based on	WO 2005036123	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-672477 20030926
US 2005-515073 20050510

AN 2005-261646 [27] WPIDS

AB US 20050069958 A1 UPAB: 20051221

NOVELTY - Evaluating biological sample containing cell type bearing cellular target and soluble analyte, involves adding to container the sample with a soluble ligand that binds to the cellulose target or to soluble analyte and competing soluble analyte, and a solid phase capture medium that binds to soluble analyte, and simultaneously analyzing sample without physically separating the complexes formed between cellular target and soluble ligand.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Evaluating (M1) biological sample containing a cell type bearing a cellular target and a soluble analyte, involves:

(a) adding to a single container the sample with a ligand (L) chosen from soluble ligand that binds to the cellulose target, a soluble ligand that binds to the soluble analyte and a competing soluble analyte, and a solid phase capture medium that binds directly to the soluble analyte, indirectly to the soluble analyte, or to the soluble ligand that binds to the soluble analyte; and (b) simultaneously analyzing the sample (a) without physically separating the complexes comprising a complex that forms between the cellular target and the soluble ligand, and a complex that forms between the capture medium bound directly to the soluble analyte, between the capture medium bound indirectly to the soluble analyte or between the capture medium bound to the soluble ligand that is bound to the soluble analyte.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit (I) comprising (L), where the soluble analyte is associated with a **detectable** label.

USE - (M1) is useful for evaluating biological sample containing a cell type bearing a cellular target and a soluble analyte, where the biological sample contains cells of biological tissue. The biological sample is chosen from whole blood, urine, synovial fluid, bone marrow, cerebrospinal fluid, vaginal mucus, cervical mucus, sputum, semen, amniotic fluid, any cell-containing exudates, cell-containing media, and cell-containing buffer. The cell type is chosen from red blood cells, white blood cells, granulocytes, macrophages, platelets, lymphocytes, lymphoblasts, blast cells, leukocytes, neutrophils, fibroblasts, dendritic cells, epithelial cells, epidermal cells, embryonic cells, hepatocytes, histocytes, peritoneal cells, kidney cells, lung cells, sperm cells, oocytes, normal and cancer cells of other **mammalian** tissue, and their mixtures. (M1) is useful in diagnosis of a disease or condition chosen from sepsis, inflammation autoimmune disease, cardiovascular disease, viral infection, bacterial infection, and drug interaction. (M1) is useful for evaluation of food or water for contamination with microorganisms or toxins. (M1) is useful for diagnosing sepsis or monitoring its progress, which involves performing (M1), where the cellular target is chosen from CD64 (N), HLA-DR (Mo), CD11a, CD14/CD16, CD142 (tissue factor) and the soluble target is chosen from interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10, IL-1, TNF-alpha, neopterin, C-reactive protein, procalcitonin, and Activated Protein C. (M1) is useful for diagnosing autoimmune disease or monitoring its progress, which involves performing (M1), where the cellular target is chosen from activated T cells, and activated B cells and the soluble target is chosen from C-reactive protein, chemokine and cytokine. (M1) is useful for diagnosing cardiovascular disease or monitoring its progress, which involves performing (M1), where the cellular target is chosen from platelet-leucocyte aggregates, CD142 (TF), and the soluble target is chosen from hsC-reactive protein, **troponin**, and myoglobin. (M1) is useful for differential diagnosis of viral and bacterial infections or monitoring its progress which involves performing (M1), where the cellular target is chosen from HLA-DR, CD4/CD8, CD64(N), CD14/CD16, and the soluble target is chosen from interferon (IFN)-gamma, neopterin, and C-reactive protein (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (M1) enables simultaneous evaluation (**detection** and/or measurement) of both soluble and bound targets in a sample, without physically separating the complexes formed between the cellular target and the soluble ligand (claimed), which provides a more complete picture of a patient's

medical status with regard to both cellular and soluble mediators, activators, or inhibitors. (M1) requires decreased sample size (e.g., blood), has increased accuracy or clinical monitoring, increased throughput efficiency, and can be carried out rapidly with less labor and decreased overall cost. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a schematic diagram depicting the method of evaluating biological sample by sandwich **assay**.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-121241 [13] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-222163
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-040272 [13]
TITLE: New allogeneic immunotherapy vaccine for treating prostate cancer in a patient having tumor specific **antigens** and/or tumor associated **antigens** with shared identity with **antigens** in a targeted tumor
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: DALGLEISH A G; WALKER A I
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (DALG-I) DALGLEISH A G; (ONYV-N) ONYVAX LTD; (WALK-I) WALKER A I
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050019336	A1	20050127	(200513)*	EN	23	[10]
WO 2005011729	A1	20050210	(200513)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050019336	A1	US 2003-624889	20030723
WO 2005011729	A1	WO 2004-GB3207	20040723

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-624889 20030723
AN 2005-121241 [13] WPIDS
CR 2005-222163
AB US 20050019336 A1 UPAB: 20050708
NOVELTY - An allogeneic immunotherapy vaccine for treating prostate cancer in a patient, comprises an adjuvant, cells from a first allogeneic normal prostate cell line, cells from a second allogeneic cell line obtained from a primary prostate cancer biopsy, and cells from a third allogeneic cell line obtained from a metastasis of prostate cancer, where the cells of the second cell line exhibit tumor associated glycoprotein related to sialyated **Tn antigen**, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) prophylaxis or treatment of prostate cancer, comprising the vaccine cited above, and administering the vaccine to a patient in suitable dosage form; and
(2) treating a prostate cancer that has metastasized to a tissue selected from bone, lymph node, brain and liver, comprising administering the vaccine cited above, where the third allogeneic cell line of the vaccine is derived from a prostate cancer that has metastasized to the selected tissue. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.
To evaluate the expansion of T-cell populations that recognize **antigens** of the vaccinating cell lines, a T cell proliferation **assay** was used that employed stimulation with lysates from the prostate cell lines. The results showed that vaccination over a 16 week period, using four to six doses, can cause an

increase in **antibody** titer against cell line lysates as well as cross reactivity against lysates not received in this vaccination regime.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; Vaccine.
USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful in treating primary, metastatic and residual cancer in **mammals**, in particular for stimulating the immune system to attack cancer including cancer of the prostate, lymph nodes, bone, brain and liver.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-653429 [63] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-233883 [63]
TITLE: New ligand that binds to a **mammalian troponin** molecule but not an **avian troponin** molecule, useful for **detecting mammalian** muscle proteins, or for promoting public health efforts to prevent the spread of prion disease
DERWENT CLASS: B04; C06; D16
INVENTOR: BROWN M C; MULDOON M T; ONISK D V; STAVE J W
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BROW-I) BROWN M C; (MULD-I) MULDOON M T; (ONIS-I) ONISK D V; (STAV-I) STAVE J W; (STRA-N) STRATEGIC DIAGNOSTICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004076684	A2	20040910	(200463)*	EN	30[1]	
US 20040209309	A1	20041021	(200470)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004076684	A2	WO 2004-US6212	20040227
US 20040209309	A1 Provisional	US 2003-450514P	20030227
US 20040209309	A1	US 2004-789433	20040227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-450514P 20030227
US 2004-789433 20040227
AN 2004-653429 [63] WPIDS
AB WO 2004076684 A2 UPAB: 20050907
NOVELTY - A ligand specific for **mammalian troponin** , where the ligand comprises a molecule that binds to a **mammalian troponin** molecule, but not an **avian troponin** molecule, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) an **antigen** for the production of an **antibody** specific for a **mammalian troponin** molecule, where the **antigen** comprises an isolated peptide having any of the sequences of 100-182 amino acids (SEQ ID NOS: 2-6), 108-187 amino acids (SEQ ID NOS: 9-13) or any of the 21 sequences of 7-49 amino acids (SEQ ID NOS: 15-35), and where the **antibody** is not specific for an **avian troponin** molecule; (2) an **assay** for **detecting** a **mammalian troponin** molecule in a sample; and (3) a method of making an **antibody** that is specific for a **mammalian troponin** molecule and not specific for an **avian troponin** molecule.
USE - The ligand, **antibodies** and methods are useful for **detecting mammalian** muscle proteins, for distinguishing between **mammalian** muscle proteins and **avian** muscle proteins in a sample, such as animal feed, and for promoting public health efforts to prevent the spread of prion disease.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-604174 [58] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-218854 [58]
TITLE: New conjugate of an anthracycline drug and an **antibody** linked via a linker comprising a hydrazide and a maleimide useful for treating cancer e.g. skin cancer, head-and-neck cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer or prostate cancer
DERWENT CLASS: B03; B04; D16
INVENTOR: GRIFFITHS G L
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (IMMU-N) IMMUNOMEDICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004067038	A1	20040812	(200458)*	EN	50[5]	
US 20040202666	A1	20041014	(200468)	EN		
AU 2004207494	A1	20040812	(200568)	EN		
EP 1594548	A1	20051116	(200575)	EN		
US 20050271671	A1	20051208	(200581)	EN		
BR 2004006574	A	20060117	(200608)	PT		
MX 2005007851	A1	20051001	(200620)	ES		
JP 2006515892	W	20060608	(200638)	JA	42	
KR 2005104354	A	20051102	(200650)	KO		
CN 1764478	A	20060426	(200654)	ZH		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004067038	A1	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
US 20040202666	A1 Provisional	US 2003-442125P	20030124
US 20050271671	A1 Provisional	US 2003-442125P	20030124
US 20040202666	A1	US 2004-757543	20040115
AU 2004207494	A1	AU 2004-207494	20040120
BR 2004006574	A	BR 2004-6574	20040120
EP 1594548	A1	EP 2004-703628	20040120
EP 1594548	A1	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
US 20050271671	A1 Cont of	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
BR 2004006574	A	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
MX 2005007851	A1	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
JP 2006515892	W	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
KR 2005104354	A	WO 2004-US1367	20040120
US 20050271671	A1	US 2005-137385	20050526
MX 2005007851	A1	MX 2005-7851	20050722
KR 2005104354	A	KR 2005-713686	20050725
JP 2006515892	W	JP 2006-502890	20040120
CN 1764478	A	CN 2004-80007880	20040120

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
AU 2004207494	A1	Based on	WO 2004067038	A
EP 1594548	A1	Based on	WO 2004067038	A
BR 2004006574	A	Based on	WO 2004067038	A

MX 2005007851	A1	Based on	WO 2004067038	A
JP 2006515892	W	Based on	WO 2004067038	A
KR 2005104354	A	Based on	WO 2004067038	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-442125P 20030124
US 2004-757543 20040115
WO 2004-US1367 20040120
US 2005-137385 20050526

AN 2004-604174 [58] WPIDS

AB WO 2004067038 A1 UPAB: 20060323
NOVELTY - A conjugate (C1) of an anthracycline drug and an **antibody** linked via a linker comprising a hydrazide and a maleimide is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for: (a) preparation of (C1);
(b) treatment (T1) of a disease in a **mammal** involving administration of at least two (C1) that target different **antigens** or different epitopes of the same **antigen** on the same diseased cells;
(c) treatment (T2) of a disease in a **mammal** involving administration of (C1) preceded by, concomitantly with, or subsequent to a second **antibody**-based treatment, such that the second **antibody** in the second **antibody**-based treatment targets a different **antigen** or a different epitope on the same **antigen** on diseased cells than the **antibody** in the conjugate; and
(d) a kit comprising (C1) in a container. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cancer cell growth inhibitor.
USE - For treating disease e.g. cancer (e.g. skin cancer, head-and-neck cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, cervical cancer, stomach cancer, colon cancer, rectal cancer, bladder cancer, brain cancer, pancreatic cancer, lymphatic system cancer, sarcoma, melanoma, B-or T-cell cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphatic leukemia, myeloid leukemia or multiple myeloma) in a **mammal** (including human) (all claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The conjugate targets specifically of chemotherapy drug to human cancer, which improve the efficacy of the cancer therapy.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-419632 [39] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-157550 [39]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-333079 [39]
TITLE: Synthesizing chemoselectively carbohydrate dendrimer conjugate having carbohydrate residue and immunomodulating substance, by identifying chemoselective and carbohydrate residue, and binding residues to dendrimer
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: BOAS U; HEEGAARD P
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (DAFO-N) DANMARKS FODEVARE OG VETERINAERFORSKNING
COUNTRY COUNT: 105

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004041310	A1	20040521	(200439)*	EN	81[0]	
AU 2003275954	A1	20040607	(200469)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE